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famous "stone lions of Cochiti." The lions are very rudely carved, the workmanship being much inferior to that shown upon the head of the bear, but the intentions of the sculptor are unmistakable.

It is quite customary to speak of the cliff dwellers of the Mesa Verde and other districts and the cave dwellers of Pajarito park as if they belonged to the same race and lived at about the same time. They were probably thousands of years apart. The cliff dwellers built walled houses on ledges on beetling cliffs, but the cave men simply scooped out rude holes in the rocks. Here they must have lived almost like the beasts whose burrows they imitated. Their implements and workmanship mark them as belonging to the paleolithic age, using weapons of war and of the chase and tools and implements of rough, unpolished stone. In culture and in material advancement they were separated by aeons from the neolithic men of the cliff dwellings, who used weapons and implements of polished flint and obsidian.

Finger Prints of Prehistoric Men.

In some of the cliffs may be seen after the finger prints of cave men, while in others they are all on the same level. The doorway is generally from two to four feet wide, and rarely as much as four feet high. Sometimes the ceilings are five feet above the floor, but four feet is the usual height. The walls are smooth and even. It has been argued that the cave men were pigmies. The evidence is not conclusive, but it is certain that they were not giants. Not a bone nor other human trace has been found that sheds a particle of light upon the question. Just within the door is the main room of the dwelling. Sometimes this is circular, sometimes oval, and sometimes rectangular. Some of the larger rooms are more than twenty feet in diameter, while others are hardly six feet across. The large rooms each doubtless formed a living room for the whole family. Connecting with it are often several smaller rooms, three or four or six feet across. On account of their small size and the absence of any means of lighting them, it is believed that these were used as store rooms. Many of the living rooms were rudely plastered. In some places the finger prints of the workers are visible and many are still black with the smoke of fires that went out when the world was still in the heyday of its youth. Beyond these faint traces, proving that these were in truth the abodes of men—little has been found to show what manner of men they were, in what epoch they lived, and what was the fate that overtook them. Perhaps they lived when the petrified forests were green, when palms waved in the valleys, when the swamps of the Mississippi formed the bed of a great salt sea.

The Ruins to be Preserved.

It is only within recent years that any systematic effort has been made to make a scientific study of the ruins of prehistoric man. Of present day investigators, Prof. Edgar L. Hewett of the American Society of Archaeological Research, is easily the leader. If his efforts to have a school of archaeology established at Santa Fe, are successful, it may come to pass that we will some day know as much about American Antiquities as about those of Assyria, Babylonia, and the Nile Valley.

Along the tops of the cliffs have been traced the ruins of communal houses, but whether these were built by the same race or by their successors is uncertain. Private persons, cowboys, ranchers and tourists have dug and excavated in the caves in the hope of finding pottery or other relics of value. Some have even searched for buried treasure—ignorant or forgetful of the fact that the cave dwellers knew nothing whatever of metals, whether of gold or precious stones. These haphazard and purposeless excavations have resulted in the utter destruction of many of the dwellings, the mutilation of photographs, and irreparable loss to the cause of archaeological research. To stop this vandalism the government has taken charge of the whole district, placing it under the care of the custodians of

the adjacent forest reserve, until such time as Congress shall have taken appropriate action. No one is now permitted to make any excavations or to carry away relics of the cave dwellers unless duly authorized by the proper authorities and acting solely in the interest of science.

Among the curious and interesting features of Pajarito park are the so-called stone tents. These were originally huge solid, conical stone formations, not known to be made of them is not known. Some suppose that they were the dwellings of the chiefs and head men of the community. Others suppose that they were devoted to religious purposes, or that they were the abodes of the priests. In a case of this nature one man's guess is quite as good another's.

Ohio Has a Stanford White.

Marlette, O., March 13.—Convicted of a crime similar to that with which Evelyn Nesbit Thaw charged Stanford White, Walter Savage, a magazine artist is serving a thirty day sentence in the county jail here. It is alleged that Savage has lured many young girls to his studio and plied them with liquor in order to accomplish their ruin. As the result of complaints made by citizens who had become suspicious of Savage's action the police recently raided his studio and found him in company with three young girls, all of whom were drunk. Sentence of one month in jail and a fine of \$100 was imposed, a great crowd cheering the judge when he stated he was sorry that the evidence would not allow him to make the sentence more severe. Savage alleges that he had employed the girls as models.

Notice, Tree Planters.

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MOYER, HAYWOOD AND PETTIBONE CASE.

Caldwell, Idaho, Mar. 12.—The case against Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone, officials of the Western Federation of Miners, charged with complicity in the assassination of former Governor Steiensenberg, came up for trial today in the federal court here. Judge Wood of Boise, has been called to preside in the case.

Omaha Automobile Show.

Omaha, Neb., March 13.—Omaha's second annual automobile show will be formally opened to the public this evening and promises to be highly successful, both in exhibits and attendance. All of the available space in the big auditorium has been utilized by the Omaha dealers to show the latest styles in motor cars and accessories. Included in the exhibits are practically all the leading American cars and all the latest accessories of motoring. An extensive display of motor cycles is also on exhibition.

The most interesting feature of the show to the general public will probably prove to be the airship the only one ever built in this city, which has been placed on exhibition by H. E. Frederickson. It was built by Harry La Thoma of Chicago and embraces many new and novel features of aerial construction. The inventor claims that the airship will be able to travel at a speed of twenty-five miles an hour, either in calm or before a wind. This is a greater speed than heretofore shown by any airship, with the exception of a French ship which traveled at the rate of thirty-five miles an hour for a short distance.

The greatest interest was manifested by the people of Omaha and Nebraska in the first automobile show, held last April, but from present prospects the attendance at the present show is expected to be fully double that of last year. The exhibition will be open until Saturday evening.

Millionaire Succeeds Spooner.

Washington, March 13.—The Senate will have another millionaire member when Isaac Stephenson, the lumber magnate of Marinette, Wisconsin is elected to succeed Senator Spooner two weeks from today. Spooner gave as one of the reasons for his retirement the fact that he was too poor to occupy a seat in the national "millionaire's club," but the new senator, if reports of his great wealth are correct, can well afford the luxury.

Stephenson is well known in Washington, having been a member of the house of representatives, and has been an open and avowed candidate for the senate on many occasions. He has been the leader of the Wisconsin Republican organization ever since the war and is one of the principal backers of the La Follette boom. Owing to his age—he is about 78 years old—he has promised to be content with filling out the unexpired term of Senator Spooner, and will leave a clear field for the other younger candidates to fight for the new term in 1909.

Figure with B. F. Smith when you want buggy painting. Phone 176. 72

ADVICE ON ORCHARDS

THE MULCH METHOD AS ADVO-CATED BY A PROMINENT EASTERN ORCHARDIST.

THE ROOTS SYSTEM

Mulching Does Not Injure the Roots of the Tree, but Keeps the Soil Moist and Cool.—Comments on Crowbar Planting.—Orchards on Rough Land.

The following article is from a paper read by H. W. Collingwood before the New York State Fruit Growers' Association:

What I mean by mulching a young tree? I plant trees either in sod or plowed ground, as is most convenient, usually in sod. I dig a small hole and closely prune both roots and top of the tree, then I pack the tree hard in the little hole. The sod which is dug out is put in the hole upside down and packed down hard against the roots of the tree. As soon as possible after planting, a pile of coarse mulch, straw, weeds, grass, forest weeds or trash is thrown close around the tree. As grass or weeds which grow in that field are cut the crop is raked and piled around the tree, thus having a mass of decaying vegetable matter there all the time. I planted one orchard in all unbroken field and cut brush, cedars, briars and sweet fern bushes, which were piled around the young trees. Under these different conditions the growth of the young trees has ranged all the way from poor to excellent, depending upon the amount of mulching material we had put around the trees, other treatment being equal. Where we have been able to obtain sufficient mulch material the growth with its mulch has been quite equal to well cultivated trees.

At the Ohio Station the growth of the mulched trees was ahead of those cultivated or planted in cover crops. These mulched trees also came into bearing earlier. The appearance of the field and the growth of the trees, I also noticed that the mulched trees, not cultivated grow into a different shape from those that are thoroughly tilled. They head closer to the ground and make a spreading shape, like a bush, rather than a tree, which in our country is desirable on account of the scale and the high winds which sway the trees. Last year I felt prepared to say that while the mulch will give good results with apples, it is not so useful for peaches. This year, however, the results with me have been excellent with peaches on my soil. A number of failures in mulching have been reported, and in most cases I found on investigation that a mere handful of grass or weeds had been put around the tree, not enough under any circumstances, to keep the soil cool and moist. It requires nearly the equivalent of a small haycock to do the job properly. Whenever we have been able to keep a thick layer of mulch around the young trees the growth has been fully equal to that of trees thoroughly cultivated, and in some cases superior; in fact I think there can be no question about this, the great trouble being to find the needed mulch material.

The Root System.

It has been said that when a tree is mulched the feeding roots all form at the surface and even work up into the mulch itself. From this it was argued that if for any reason the mulch is removed, if fire runs through the orchard, or if the soil is plowed, the orchard would be ruined, as these surface-feeding roots will be destroyed. I have never believed this although unable to prove it, but the Ohio Experiment Station seems to have shown the falsity of the argument. At that station blocks of soil a foot deep were taken from under both mulched and cultivated trees, and the roots were washed out and carefully examined to see where they were. It was found that the network of rootlets, which we find close up under the mulch is not, by any means, the whole story, but only the upper story. Below the mulch the roots were as numerous and as deep as they were in the cultivated soil. You will find underneath that mulch the soil is moist and cool, just exactly as it is under a door or window plank that lies on the ground. Countless earth worms and other insects are found at work under the mulch, which has killed out all vegetation as thoroughly as cultivation does.

There are very few cultivators who work their soil more thoroughly during the season than the earthworms work under a pile of grass or weeds. The ground is honeycombed and the soil is thoroughly worked over, brought to the top again by the insects. This lets the air into the soil, and by digging down into it you can easily see that the root system is deeper instead of being at the surface.

Crowbar Planting.

I am very confident that the root

system of a tree can be deepened by cutting the roots closely, to short stubs, and planting in small holes with the dirt packed around the roots. I will go so far as to say that this system of planting seems to be an essential part in successful sod mulch culture, more so, I think, than where the trees are to be cultivated.

If a man were to start out to grow trees in this way by simply sticking them into the sod, without much enough to keep the ground moist, I should think it would be the worst thing he could possibly do. He would do much better to plow and cultivate those trees, or never plant them out. To make a fair comparison with cultivated trees we must, as I have said, use what amounts to a small haystack around each tree. I don't believe that the mulch system is adapted to all conditions, there are, without doubt, some sections where thorough culture is more sensible. You cannot lay down any cast iron rules for growing a tree, because soil, climate conditions and varieties of trees all differ.

On some level, naturally moist lands, which are naturally grass lands, I can understand why sod, not mulch, would pay better than cultivation, especially in a very wet season. The constant growing grass would take the surplus water out of the soil, as I believe the trouble with such soils is not that there is need of more water, but that there is too much. When, however, the drought comes, such soil, left by itself, appears to be the worst possible place for trees to grow, because it bakes up as hard as a brick.

Orchards on Rough Land.

This mulch method can be used to good advantage on the rough or steep lands where cultivation would be out of the question. The trouble is to find the mulch. In parts of Ohio and West Virginia fruit growers in the hill lands are buying straw from the farmers who live on the level bottom. In my own case I have used weeds, grass, rotten sawdust, brush and anything that will finally rot, with the aid of lime around the trees.

It may be asked why go to this rough land for fruit growing, when our best results thus far have been obtained on the more level rich land, in my judgment these rough hills are to produce the fruit for future millions. When this mulch method is more generally understood these rough hills can be made to produce as a business proposition. Thus far it has been impossible to apply to these hills the methods which have made fruit growing a large business. Many of our present successful orchards are on rich level land that would pay better in other crops. I also believe that in the course of time insects and fungus diseases will accumulate so on these level lands that the business will be far more expensive and hazardous than on the rough lands on the hills are cheap, because their possibilities in fruit production have never been demonstrated. Above all else let us contradict the impression that this mulch system of raising fruit is a makeshift or a halfhearted method. The lazy man has no opportunity in agriculture or fruit growing. This mulch method is within the reach of a man of moderate means, or a man who, from one reason or another, cannot afford the hardest physical labor. It is also within the reach for example, of a woman left with no property save a rough farm. With her children, willing to work, and a fair amount of capital with which to buy trees and a spraying outfit and similar tools, such a woman, can, by carefully following this method, develop an excellent orchard, not of large overgrown trees, but of stocky low-down fellows within the reach of the nozzle, and capable of producing first class fruit. In fact, I think this mulch method on rough land will be one of the ways in which the small family or the man with moderate means will be able to keep up with the big fellows, who are crowding out and crushing the little fellows out of the race.

WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS IN THE RUEF CASE.

San Francisco, Cal., Mar. 12.—Mr. Ruef's attorneys this morning applied to the state supreme court for a writ of habeas corpus. The assistant district attorney asked for and was granted time in which to prepare counter affidavits to that filed by Ruef alleging prejudice on the part of Judge Dunne. The defendant was remanded to custody, and adjournment was taken until tomorrow.

Transfers in Real Estate.

The following deeds have been filed for record in the office of Probate Clerk and Recorder F. P. Gayle: Prentice D. Williams to John T. Wilkins, for \$2,000, lot 29, in subdivision of Roswell, and an interest in the Enreka ditch.

The Trustees of the Protestant Episcopal church of Roswell to George C. Hinson, for \$275, lot 11, block 39 West Side Addition to Roswell.

The Lake Arthur Townsite Company to Wm. F. Bufkin, for \$200, lots 1, 2, 3, and 4 block 76, Lake Arthur.

The Dexter Townsite Co. to Wm. Diller, for \$35, lots 9, 11, 13 and 15, block 1, Tallmadge addition to Dexter.

The Dexter Townsite Co. to Perry E. Brunk, for \$105, lots 1, 3, 5, and 7, block 1, Tallmadge addition to Dexter.

The Dexter Townsite Co. to Geo. Diller, for \$100, lots 2, 4, 6, and 8, block 1, Tallmadge addition to Dexter.

Mrs. Mary D. Conn to Mrs. Emma S. Walcott, for \$1500, lot 5 block 50, West Side addition to Roswell.

POLICE JUDGE HELD FOR CONSPIRACY.

Salt Lake City, Mar. 12.—Chief of Police George W. Sherr, charged with conspiracy to defraud tourists passing through the city, was today held by Judge Whitaker to answer to the criminal division of the district court.

Reliable Abstracts

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ONE OF THE MOST INTERESTING RIDDLES OF THE SOUTH-WEST NEAR SANTA FE.

THE FIRST IN AMERICA

The inhabitants of these caves lived thousands of years ago, and were undoubtedly the first people of North America, and perhaps of the world.

The Sunday Kansas City Star contained an article on the cave homes, of an ancient race, to be found near Santa Fe. It is as follows:

It is now planned to make a strong effort to induce President Roosevelt to visit Pajarito park when he makes his approaching trip to Arizona to attend the unveiling of the monument to "Bucky" O'Neil, the first of the Rough Riders to fall before the enemy. If the plan materializes the least known and in some respects the most remarkable of American wonder

lands will at once receive the recognition it merits.

Most puzzling of all the riddles of the Southwest is that dumbly propounded by the fact that the Pajarito park—the metropolis of the Stone Age. Antedating even the prehistoric cliff dwellings by a whole geological epoch, the cave dwellings of the ancestral humans in the earliest human habitation in the world, as they almost certainly were in North America. Perhaps it was here that men first learned to walk erect, to differentiate themselves from the ancestral beasts, and to rely upon the dictates of reason rather than upon the blind promptings of instinct. In point of time, this great stone city of New Mexico may have been the mother city of the world.

Who knows? Pajarito park is about thirty miles from Santa Fe. The best way to reach it is to travel by horse or burro from the quaint New Mexican capital. The road is rough and in places difficult, and there are no hotel or any kind of accommodations at the journey's end. One must, perforce, carry along a plentiful supply of provisions and warm blankets, as even in mid-summer the night are cold, and now when the New Mexican mountains are now covered, the thermometer is likely to drop zero or at any moment, where the altitude is a full mile and a half above sea level. Nevertheless, it is well worth while to brave a little bodily discomfort, for these cave homes have not their like elsewhere in the known world.

Thousands of Cave Dwellings.

The district in which the metropolis of the paleolithic, or old stone, age is located is bounded on the east by the Rio Grande, on the west by the Jemez mountains, on the south by the Rio de los Frijoles, and on the north by the Rio Chama. The region that has been set aside by the national government for preservation for all time under the name of Pajarito park is one of great natural beauty. Much of it is heavily timbered and nearly all of it is deeply gashed by great canyons and gulches. It is covered with volcanic tuff, varying

in thickness from less than fifty to more than 100 feet. In the southern portion of the park particularly hundreds of deep canyons have been cut by the turbulent mountain streams that flow to the river. The face of the country thus presents an aggregate of many hundreds of miles of perpendicular cliffs of yellow and orange colored tuff. In these are uncounted thousands of abandoned cave dwellings. In one long cliff more than 5,000 have been counted. Hundreds have been thoroughly explored and examined; hundreds more have never been entered, and no doubt there are hundreds in unvisited canyons that no eye has seen since the household fires went out ages ago.

Lived Unknown Ages Ago.

The proof of the antiquity of this remarkable assemblage of prehistoric dwellings, are many. Among the most convincing are the rude pictographs that decorate the walls. There were no horses in America when the white men came, nor any tradition that such creature had ever existed, but deeply buried in the Jurassic rocks of the Wyoming plains have been found the fossil bones of the ehippuss, the parent of the modern horse. Here on the rock walls of the homes of the prehistoric cave men of the Southwest are sculptured likenesses of this animal that has been extinct and forgotten for unknown ages. The kangaroo is never known to have been a denizen of America excepting through the finding of a few fossil bones. Yet crude but characteristic sculptures of the kangaroo may be seen in Pajarito park in at least a score of places. It must have lived here when the cave men were in their prime. Other figures of less interest are rude carvings of lizards, serpents, turtles, deer, wild turkeys, bears, wolves and other animals. In one canyon but recently discovered is a colossal stone head of a great white bear. It has been sadly damaged by Time's destroying tooth, but it still remains a very creditable piece of workmanship. In another canyon are two great stone lions, stretched prone upon the ground—the

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- 2.—Glutton Taken for a Thief.
- 3.—Custom Officials.
- 4.—Modern Brigandage.
- 5.—Song, "Waiting Your Coming Day by Day."
- 6.—Overture.
- 7.—Two Brave Children.
- 8.—Song, "Bunker Hill."
- 9.—Rescued in Mid Air.
- 10.—Exit March.

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